

The New Era

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. III.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1855.

NO. 50.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons.
Fellow of the University of Göttingen.
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of London.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Paris.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Paris.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Vienna.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Vienna.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Berlin.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Berlin.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Rome.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Rome.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Naples.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Naples.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Palermo.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Palermo.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Catania.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Catania.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Messina.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Messina.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Syracuse.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Syracuse.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Agrigento.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Agrigento.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Trapani.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Trapani.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Palermo.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Palermo.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Catania.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Catania.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Messina.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Messina.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Syracuse.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Syracuse.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Agrigento.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Agrigento.
Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Trapani.
Licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Trapani.

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 43-39

DR. BURNIE,
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,
HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43-1

JOHN MONAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
[Gin 25] Church Street, Toronto.

JOHN T. STOKES,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,
SHARON, C. W.
November 12, 1853. 43-11

J. C. BLISS,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that
he has taken the House of Mr. James Moxley
Avenue, where he will carry on the
TAILORING BUSINESS
in all its branches. He returns thanks for past
favours and solicits a share of public patronage.
December 21, 1852.

MR. NORTH RICHARDSON,
GENERAL AGENT, AND CONVEY-
ANCER, DEBTS COLLECTED,
BOOKS POSTED AND BALANCED
Office at the OLD STAND on the Hill,
NEWMARKET.
N. B.—Several SUPERIOR FARMS
FOR SALE.
July 30th, 1852.

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness, and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,
NEWMARKET.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43-1

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitechurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can
make application either personally or by letter,
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 61-13

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1851.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Soci-
ety. Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 19-23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23-17

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.
ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 43-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 43-1

J. SEXTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired, to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—an Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 43-32

Book Binding,
In all its various branches executed with neatness
and despatch, at the
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 9th, 1854.

POETRY.

Who Met when Life and Hope were Now.

BY ALARIO A. WATTS.

We met when life and hope were new,
When all we looked on smiled;
And Fancy's wand around us threw
Tossments—sweet as wild
Ours were the light and bounding hearts
The world had yet to win;
The bloom—when it once departs,
Can know no second spring!

What though our love was never told—
Or breathed in sighs alone;
By sighs that would not be controlled,
In growing strength was shown;
The touch that thrilled us with delight;
The glance—by art withheld;
In one short moon, as brief as light,
That tender truth proclaimed!

We parted, chilling looks among;
My inmost soul was bowed;
And blessings died upon my tongue,
I dared not breathe aloud;
A pensive smile, serene and bland,
One thrilling glance—how vain!
A pleasure of thy yielding hand;
We never met again!

Yet still a spell was in thy name,
Of magic power to me,
That bade me strive for wealth and fame,
To make me worthy thee!
And long thy dreamy smile after year,
When boyhood's dream had flown,
With nothing left to hope or fear,
I loved, in silence, on!

More sacred ties at length are ours,
As clear as those of yore;
And later joys, like autumn flowers,
Have blossomed for us once more!
But never canst thou be again
What once thou wert to me;
I glory in another's chain—
And thou art no longer free.

The stream of life glides calmly on,
(A prosperous lot is thine),
The brighter that it did not join
The turbid waves of mine!
Yet oh! I could fondly love to roam
Joy's sunshine on my brow
Thine scarce can be a happy doom
Than I might boast of now!

LITERATURE.

A Scene at Sea.

The war had broken out between England
and France; Bonaparte had broken the treaty
of Amiens; all was consternation amongst
our countrymen in India, particularly those
who had valuable cargoes at sea, and those
who were about to return to their native land.
I was one of the latter class; so I joyfully
accepted a passage home on board a Dane—
Denmark as yet, remaining neutral in the quar-
rel.

So far as luxury went, I certainly found
her very inferior to our regular Indianmen; but
as a sailor, she was far superior, and in point
of discipline, her crew was all well regulated,
and as strictly commanded as the crew of a
British man-of-war. In fact, such order,
regularity, and implicit obedience, I could
never have believed to exist on board a mer-
chantman.

The chief mate was one of the finest young
men I ever saw. He had just been promoted to
his present post—not from the fact of his
being the owner's son, but really from sterling
merit. He was beloved by the crew amongst
whom he had served, as is usual in the Danish
service, five years, and was equally popular
with his brother officers, and the passengers
returning to Europe.

The only bad character we had on board
was a cook, a swarthy, ill-looking Portuguese,
who managed, somehow or other, daily to
cause some disturbance amongst the seamen.
For this he had often been reprimanded; and
the evening when this sketch opens he had
just been released from irons, into which he
had been ordered for four-and-twenty hours by
the chief mate, for having attempted to poison
a sailor, who had offended him. In return for
having punished him thus severely, the irritated
Portuguese swore to revenge himself on the
first officer.

The mate, who was called Charles, was
walking in the waist with a beautiful young
English girl, to whom he was engaged to be
married, stopping occasionally to admire the
flying-fish, as they shimmered over the surface
of the water, pursued by their cruel destroyer,
talking over the anticipated bliss their union
would confer, their hopes and fears, the approval
of their parents, their bright prospects,
indulging in future scenes of life, as steady as
the trade-wind before which they were quietly
running—when suddenly, ere a soul could
interpose, or even suspect his design, the cook
rushed forward and buried his knife, with one
plunge into the heart of the unfortunate young
man, who fell without a cry, as the exulting
Portuguese burst forth into a demoniac laugh of
triumph.

Unconscious of the full extent of her be-
reavement, the poor girl hung over him, and
as a friend, who had rushed forward to support
him, drew the knife from his bosom, her whole
dress, which was white was stained with his
blood. With an effort, Charles turned toward
her, and gave one last look of fervent affection,
and, as the blade left the wound, fell a corpse
into the arms of him who held him.

By this time the captain had come on deck.
He shed tears like a child, for he loved poor
Charles as his own son. The exasperated
crew would instantly have fallen on the assas-
sinator and taken summary revenge—so truly at-
tached had they been to the chief mate—and
were only kept in bounds by their commander's
presence. The cook, who appeared to glory
in his deed, was instantly seized and confined.
The corpse was taken below, while the wretched
brother was carried, in a state of insensibility,
to her cabin.

Eight bells had struck the following even-
ing, when I received a summons to attend on
deck. I, therefore, instantly ascended, and
found the whole of the crew dressed in their
Sunday clothes, together with all the officers of
the ship, and the male passengers assembled.

The men off duty were lining either side
of the deck; the captain, surrounded by his
officers, was standing immediately in front of
the poop; and the body of the unfortunate vic-
tim stretched on a grating, over which a
national flag of Denmark had been thrown,
immediately in the centre. In an instant I
saw that I had been summoned to be present
at the funeral of the chief mate, and my heart
beat high with grief as I uncovered my head,
and stepped on the quarter deck.

It was nearly a dead calm; we had passed
the trades and were fast approaching the line;
the sun had begun to decline, but still burnt
with fervent heat; the sails hung listlessly
against the mast, and the mainsail was brailed
up, in order to allow the breeze, should any
rise, to go forward. I had observed all the
morning a still more sure indication of our
approach to the torrid zone. Through the
clear blue water, I had remarked a couple of
sharks following the vessel, accompanied by
their usual companions, the pilot-fish. The
sailors had expected as a matter of course
—as they superstitiously believe that those
monsters of the deep always attach themselves
to a ship in which a dead body lies, anxiously
anticipating their dreadful meal. In their
appearance, however, I only saw the usual
announcement of our vicinity to the line.

In such weather, placed in a ship, that
seems to represent the whole world—shut out
from all save the little band which encircles
us, with the wide and faithless element
around us—the etherial throne from which
God seems to look down upon us: at one mo-
ment our voice rising in solemn prayer for one
we have loved, and the next, the splash of the
dividing waters as they receive in their bosom
the creature he has made—all these, at such a
moment, make the heart thrill with a deeper
awe—a closer fellowship with its Creator—
than any resident on shore can know—a con-
sciousness of the grandeur of God and the
feebleness of man, which those alone can feel
who "go down in ships" and see the wonders
of the deep."

I took my place with the other passengers.
Not a word was spoken, for we all believed
we were about to witness the last rites per-
formed over our late friend, and consequently,
stood in anxious silence, when suddenly a
steady tramp was heard, and the larboard watch,
with drawn cutlasses, slowly marched down
the waist, escorting the murderer, whom they
conducted to the side of the corpse, then with-
drew a few paces, and formed a line, which
completed the hollow square.

We now began to exchange glances.—
Surely the assassin had not been brought here
to witness the burial of his victim and yet
what else could it be for? Had it been for
trial, (as we had heard that the Danes often
proceeded to instant investigation and sum-
mary punishment) we should probably have
seen the tackle prepared for hanging the cul-
prit at the yard-arm. This was not the case;
and we all, therefore, felt puzzled as to the
meaning of the scene.

We were not long kept in doubt.—The
second mate read from a paper which he held
in his hand, the full powers delegated to the
captain to hold courts-martials, and carry their
sentences into effect, the law in similar cases,
&c. and called on the prisoner to know whether
he would consent to be tried in the Danish
language. To this he willingly assented, and
the court was declared open.

The flag was withdrawn from the face of
the corpse; and even the monster who had
struck the blow shuddered as he beheld the
cald, almost seraphic look of him whom he
had stricken.

The trial now proceeded in the most solemn
manner. Evidence of the crime was adduced,
and the deed clearly brought home to the ac-
cused. I confess that my blood turned cold
when I saw the knife produced which had been
used as the instrument of the murder, and the
demon-like smile of the prisoner as he beheld
it, stained as it was with the blood of one who
had been forced by his duty to punish him.

After a strict investigation, the captain ap-
pealed to all present, when the prisoner was
unanimously declared guilty.
The officers put on their hats, and the
captain proceeded to pass sentence.—Great
was my surprise (not understanding the word
which the commander said) to see the culprit
throw himself on his knees and began to sue
for mercy: After the unfeeling and obdurate
manner in which he had conducted himself,
such an appeal was unaccountable; for it was
quite evident he did not fear death, or repent
the deed he had committed. What threatened
torture could thus bend his hardened spirit, I
was at a loss to conjecture.

Four men now approached and lifted up the
corpse. A similar number seized the prisoner,
while ten or twelve others approached with
strong cords. In a moment I understood the
whole, and could not wonder at the struggles
of the murderer, as I saw him lashed back to
back, firmly, tightly, without the power to
move, to the dead body of his victim. His
cries were stopped with a sort of gag, and
writhing as he was, he with the body, was
laid on the grating and carried to the gang-
way. The crew mounted the nettles, and up
the shrouds. A few prayers from the Danish
burial service were read by the chaplain on
board, and the dead and the living, the murder-
er and his victim, were launched into eternity.

As the dreadful burden separated the clear
waters, a sudden flash darted through their
transparency, and a general shudder went
round as each one felt it was the expected
shark that rushed forward for his prey. I
caught a glance of the living man's eye as he
was falling; it haunted me even to this moment
—there was more than agony in it.

We paused only for a few minutes and
imagined we saw some blood stains rising to
the surface. Not one amongst us could re-
main to see more. We turned away, and
sought to forget the stern and awe inspiring
punishment we had seen inflicted.
Of course, strange sights were related as
having appeared to the watches that night.

For myself, I can only say, that I was glad
when a sudden breeze drove us from the tragic
scene.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Anecdotes and Incidents.

A RUNAWAY LORD.—A private letter
says:—"Have you heard of the 'bolt' of
Lord—, at Inkeremann? A shell fell
near him; he ran, to the amazement of his
men exclaiming—'D—d nonsense waiting to
be hit!'"

LORD RAGLAN AND GENERAL CANROBERT.—The correspondent of the *Illustrated London News* says:—"There can scarcely be a greater contrast than that between the staid appearance of our Commander-in-Chief—his white hair and gray dress, and the dashing uniform of the French general—his cocked hat fringed with white, his spars black hair falling over his face, and the peculiar twitch given to his mouth by a cigar in constant ignition. The *Atlas* gives the following account of Canrobert:—"The authority of Canrobert is not questioned or haggled at, as was that of Marechal de St. Arnaud. He is acknowledged by all parties as a man of honor and a lofty mind. He is believed to be a son of the Emperor Napoleon and Madame de Rainey. He passed the early portion of his life in the enjoyment of the ease and insouciance which a large fortune can bestow, and it was not until called from his life of dissipation to attend upon the dying bed of his mother that he learnt the secret of his birth immediately, notwith-
standing the accession of fortune acquired by his mother's death, notwithstanding the habits of idleness and luxury he had indulged in ever since his birth, he declared that, with such blood in his veins, he should remain inactive. He instantly set out for Algiers as a volunteer in the Chasseurs and has risen by slow degrees to the station he now occupies. The moral effect of his relationship to the great Napoleon has been immense upon the troops under his command, and enabled him to obtain an ascendancy which St. Arnaud never could acquire."

PLUCK VERSUS DOBBER.—Two heavy dra-
goons were discussing the merits of some-
body, an officer I believe. One of them
ventured to assert that the object of their
conversation was plucky. "Plucky?" said
the other, "why he hasn't the pluck of a
clicken, that's what he hasn't. Why, I ac-
tually saw that man dodging to a cannon-
tail." Our troops are less tolerant than the
showman, who, describing the Duke of Well-
ington as "wandering off the cannon-balls
with the point of his sword, added, 'small
blame to him, if any.' The campaign of
1854 knows no such charitable distinctions.
A man who dodges to a cannon-ball had
better give the thing up, go home, and live
at ease. Our soldiers would blush to call
him a comrade!"

THE DAMAGE TO OUR ENEMIES.—Deser-
ters tell us that the destruction caused by the
storm in Sebastopol is terrible. A great
many public buildings were unroofed: houses
that had been fired by our shells fell in
and buried hundreds among the ruins.—Sebasto-
pol, the deserters say, is a perfect hell, and
the sooner we get in the better. We thank
them for the compliment, and agree with
them as to the desirability of our getting in.
But with a Russian army in our rear and
three positions to guard, the thing is easier
said than done. Still it must be done, and
it will be done, and the reinforcements which
are now arriving will enable us to do it.

NOTHING LIKE PLUCK.—"We receive
daily," says the Paris correspondent of the
Times, "by private letters, fresh particulars
of the incidents which attended the hurricane
of the 14th ultimo in the Black Sea. Among
others, we learn that about 40 French sailors,
including two officers, having been cast ashore
and made prisoners by the Russians, were
left under the guard of a strong picket of
Cossacks. In the middle of the night, while
seated round a fire, the sailors, on a signal
from their officers, arming themselves with
burning sticks, attacked their keepers, dis-
armed some, put the others to flight, and es-
caped to the coast, where they embarked in
boats sent by the vessels that were able to
weather the storm."

KIDNAPPING THE DEAD.—"A distressed
widow called upon us under these painful
circumstances. Her husband, William Simp-
son, a carpenter had been degraded by inter-
perence, and for about a year was separated
from his wife. On Saturday last he was found
dead, by exposure in a stable in York Street.
Dr. King, as Coroner, held an Inquest on the
body and a verdict was given according to the
circumstances. One of the Jury, named
Phillips, informed the Coroner of the Widow
and her residence; but, contrary to law and
humanity, the body was taken away, it is
supposed, for dissection, and the afflicted widow
has been unable to obtain any satisfactory ex-
planation from the Coroner.
The case appears to be one of great inhu-
manity, and demands a searching investigation."

THE CONNEXION METHODIST SOCIETY.—
The *Steeple* of the New Connexion Methodist
Church which had been previously announced,
took place on Tuesday evening, and passed off
to the satisfaction and edification of the party
assembled. The occasion was especially graced
with a memorial of the good will and continued
recollection and interest of Mr. J. W. Cle-
mentson, of the Shelton Pottery, England. It
consists of a splendid tea etiquette adapted to
the use of four hundred persons. The name
of the church to whom this magnificent present
is assigned, is also burnt in upon the several
pieces, together with the emblematic orna-
ments of a bible, dove, and other appropriate
devices.—*Leader.*

We have received a communication respect-
ing some matters connected with the Toronto
University which show for what result the large
funds of that Institution are expended. It ap-
pears that the province is paying at the rate
of from five to ten thousand pounds for the
education of less than forty students. It is
stated in the communication that the Professor
of Natural History has not a single student,
and yet he receives a salary of £500 per an-
num;—and also that the Professors of Miner-
alogy and Geology have but three students
between them, and their salaries amount to
£700 or £800. These statements would lead
to the inference, either that the state of this
country does not require these "Chairs" at
all, or else that the persons finding these situa-
tions are incompetent to secure the attendance
of students upon their lectures. Now in strik-
ing contrast with the state of things in this
University with its ample endowment, Victoria
College at the present has about 170 students,
and receives public aid to the enormous amount
of £300 a year, and even this miserable pit-
tance is threatened by some would be liberal
legislators to be withheld. One person in To-
ronto University receives as much for doing
nothing as Victoria College for providing the
means of instruction to 170 students. We
leave every candid person to judge for himself
whether there is not a grievous wrong perpe-
trated in this matter which calls for immediate
attention and redress.—*Guardian.*

Arrison, the murder of Dr. Allison and his
wife by an infernal machine, has been senten-
ced to be executed at Cincinnati on the 11th
May next. The Cincinnati *Columbian* adds
the following:—
The prisoner remained firm and composed
while being sentenced, and remained undistur-
bed and apparently indifferent. His brother
who stood by his side, trembled from head to
foot, and burst into tears. No more horrible
or revolting murder was ever committed than
that of which William Arrison has been con-
victed.

A trial has recently terminated in Norwich,
Ct., U. S., between a passenger and a Rail-
way Company, about a difference amounting
to five cents.—the verdict given in favor of
the passenger amounting to \$8,200. The
case was this. The fare on the route in dis-
pute was 50 cents with, or 55 cents without a
ticket. The passenger had used all diligence
to get a ticket, but could not, the office being
closed, and therefore he refused to pay more
than 50 cents. For the refusal to pay the
additional five cents he was thrust out of the
car, and, in attempting to regain his seat he
fell, and had his knee-pan broken, for which
injury he prosecuted the Company, and obtain-
ed the damages named. The Judge decided
that the Company had no right to exact the
five cents when a ticket could not be had by
the passenger—that they had no right to
exclude him from the cars; and that they were
therefore liable for damages.—*Examiner.*

COMMERCIAL.—Mr. James Caird, the well-
known agricultural writer, has published in the
Times some interesting data relative to the
wheat crops of 1853 and 1854, which led to
the conclusion, that the wants of the coming
season have been over estimated; and that,
though bare of old stocks, and therefore likely
to have high prices, the abundant crop of this
year places the country in a safer position
regard to its supply than it was at this time
last year. The annual consumption of wheat
in the United Kingdom, Mr. Caird puts down
at 18,000,000 quarters, and he estimates the
crop of 1851 at 16,550,000 qrs.; leaving a
deficiency to be supplied from abroad of 1,450,
000 qrs., which is less than one-fourth of the
quantity imported last year. He goes on to
show, further, that if this estimate is in any
degree accurate, we are in a better position
present, even if there was no foreign corn to
be had, than we were last year, for the home
produce of 1853 crop (which is calculated at
7,600,000 qrs. or 5,900,000 qrs., below the
average), when supplemented by the 6,492,000
quarters imported from abroad in the year end-
ing the 31st of August last, was 2,458,000
quarters short of our present supply alone.—
The estimate, Mr. Caird says, is strongly con-
firmed by the deliveries of new wheat from
the farmers in England, which for some weeks
past, have been 75 per cent. above the deliv-
eries of last year. After remarking that a fine
harvest not only matures a bountiful crop, but
gives additional weight to every bushel of corn
produced, he states that the improved quality
is probably not less in the present year than
2 lbs., a bushel, which is equal to one bushel
an acre, or equivalent to 500,000 quarters for
the United Kingdom, though this additional
yield of flour is not computed in the above
estimate.

Mr. Mackenzie moved Dec. 11 to add as a
condition to the proposal grant of daily pay
to the Legislative Council, and 6d. for each
mile of travel: "Provided that no part of
£3,500 shall be paid to a Legislative Council-
or who is in the receipt of the public money
either as Speaker or as holding an office of
profit under Her Majesty." The yeas, were
Bourassa, Brown, Darche, De Witt Dufresne,
Ferre, Government, Hartman, John, Lums-
den, Mackenzie, Marchildon, Papin, Prevost,
Valois.—15.

NAYS: Bell, Cayley, Crawford Crisler,
Jarvis, J. S. Macdonald, Att. Gen. Mac-
donald, McNab, Joseph C. Morrison, Mur-
ray, Robinson, Henry Smith, Smith, Spence,
Stevenson, 14 Upper Canada members, and
21 Lower Canada members.

SOME SNOW.—LOST SHEEP.—A gentle-
man writing from Oandago County, N. Y.,
says, that snow fell to the depth of four feet
thereabouts, and that in the town of DeWitt,
a flock of ninety sheep was snowed under.—
The neighbors turned out en masse to hunt
for the sheep, but after looking four or five
days, were compelled to abandon the search.
Where!

QUEEN VOTING.—OUR ARMY AND NAVY!
On the 11th of Dec. last, [35 of the 150
being present and voting, ten of them being
dependent on government for daily bread,]
in Assembly, Mr. Cuytlay moved to vote ten
thousand dollars, less six dollars and a half,
[we are growing very particular all at once]
for a navy to "protect our fisheries in the
gulf," England I suppose being no longer
able to do it, and nobody requiring any pro-
tection. He also moved a vote of \$8,800
[2s. 2d.] to pay 150 warlike pensioners now
embodied in Canada West, from 15 Oct. to
31 Dec. 1854.

Of course, Chabot, Chauveau, Morin,
Cayley, Crisler, Jos. C. Morrison, Spence,
W. Robinson, Henry Smith, Langton, Bell,
Alleyon, &c. went eye, and to my surprise
so did Mr. Farrie. The yeas were 10, and
only 5 of them were from Upper Canada,
viz: Brown, Hartman, Larwell, Lumsden
and I. So our army and navy are provided
for up to Jan. 1, 1855. Great people we!
Where's the Cannanites!—*Message.*

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—Our neighbors
in the state of Maine are busily engaged
in their preparations for the Paris Exhibition,
and if we do not exhibit a little more energy
and activity, they will certainly outstrip us in
this great industrial competition. In the re-
cent Exhibition of the Mechanics' Association
at Portland, the articles exhibited afforded
evidence of high progress and proficiency in
the mechanical arts. In this department the
State of Maine will be found equal to any
State or Province of North America. Cana-
da was so successful in the London Exhibition
of 1851, and her contributions compared so
favorably with the other North American
compartments, that we trust she will feel her-
self inspired by an honorable rivalry at the
Paris Exhibition of 1855. Canada will have,
as her representative Commissioner, Sir Cusac
P. Roney, whose connection with the Dublin
Exhibition points him out as by far the most
suitable person who could be selected for the
service. He sails by the *Pacific* on the 27th
December from New York, and will spend a
large portion of the present winter in arrang-
ing matters for the Canadian Exhibition in
Paris. We sincerely hope that our compa-
triot, French and English, will exert them-
selves in preparing early the contributions
from Canada.—*Pilot.*

Our readers are aware that it is generally
believed that Mr. Hincks received a *décour*
of \$50,000 in the shape of Stock in the
Grand Trunk Railway. This amount of
Stock, he at least admitted, stood on the
Books in his name, but he declared he knew
nothing about it, or that it had been put in
his name only for disposal in Canada. This
did not tally with the fact that Stock had otherwise been reserved for that purpose;
and now the fact is said to have come out
before the Committee of Inquiry into minister-
ial delinquencies, that not only does the
stock stand in Mr. Hincks's name, but instal-
ments to the amount of \$10,000 appear to
have been paid upon it! Who paid this sum?
for whom was it paid? Let Mr. Hincks
reply. The astounding fact stands uncon-
tradicted that the agreement with Jackson & Co.,
the Contractors on the Grand Trunk line,
although involving millions of expenditure, was
private,—even the Chief Commissioners of
Public Works at the time—the Hon. John
Young—being ignorant of its conditions and
details; and the fact is equally notorious that
\$3000 per mile is being given beyond the rate
at which the road could have been built at a
fair contract price, and beyond the rate paid
by Nova Scotia for a similar road. The As-
sembly seems to have adopted no means to give
satisfaction upon this point.—*Examiner.*

MURDER.—We regret to state, that a mur-
der was, last evening committed in this city.
The unfortunate victim was Samuel Reid, a
Carter residing on Centre Street. Five per-
sons among whom was Reid, were proceeding
along Elizabeth Street, about 8 o'clock, when,
near the corner of Edward Street, they were
met by a person unknown, whom they jostled
on the side-walk. To their annoyance, the
person replied that there was room enough for
them all. On the back of this ensued a scuf-
fle, into which the individual who was jostled,
was drawn.

There was, from all accounts a sort of
drunken fight, and during the struggle Reid
was stabbed with a bowie-knife in the leg.—
He only survived the wound a very short time.
Two persons have been arrested on suspicion
of being implicated in the murder. A bowie-
knife covered with blood was found on the
street where the murder was committed. The
particulars will be elicited to-day in the evi-
dence which will be taken at the Coroner's
Inquest.—*Leader.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We have been in-
formed that an accident of a serious nature
took place at the Don, yesterday, while a
number of people were engaged in a pigeon
shooting match. A man was in the act of
firing at a bird, when another person incau-
tiously exposed himself, and received several
grains of shot in the head and breast.—
Dr. Ross was speedily upon the spot, and
having dressed the injuries in a temporary
manner, the wounded man was conveyed to
hospital, we believe, in a very dangerous
state.—*Leader.*

How Advertisements

Managers: J. O. Butler, For Sale—James Abbott, Township Notice—J. W. Collins, Notice—John Holmes, Notice—Anthony O'Brien, Dry Goods—J. & W. Cowan, General Meeting—Agriculture Society, Medical Hall—Dr. Smith, Clerk for West—D. Sutherland, Millinery—H. H. Smith, Last Notice—H. H. Smith, Business Card—S. Palmer

The New Era

Newmarket, Friday, January 10th, 1856.
No. 77 Travelling Agents.

Mr. JAMES WILLSON is our authorized agent for *Bridge, Scott, Reach, and Mariposa*. Mr. Wm. Wilkin will commence, on Monday next, the 8th inst., to canvass the Township of King for subscribers to this paper. His receipts will be acknowledged at this office.

Mr. DAVID GRAM is our authorized travelling agent east and north, to receive subscriptions and grant receipts for the same. It is the time to subscribe; money is plenty and prices for all kinds of farm produce are high.

Canadian Agricultural Advertiser, next week; it has been unavoidably crowded out of this issue.

THE BRAMPTON "TIMES."—This is the title of a new paper just issued at the Village of Brampton. The size is large, and the typography good; while the editor seems to write with spirit, and select with taste.

We have been authorized to state, that instead of the Local Superintendent of Schools, Mr. T. Nixon, only having made three official visits, as would appear from the Report laid before the meeting last week, of Report Section No. 1, he actually made five visits—and on four occasions made examinations.

During the past week the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works paid a visit to Toronto, and made arrangements for the removal of the Seat of Government to that city. Elmley Villa has been leased for the residence of His Excellency, and other public buildings examined for government offices, &c. It is supposed the removal will take place during the coming summer.

We have been requested to state that a public meeting will be held in the Court Room, Newmarket, on Saturday evening next, 20th inst., for the purpose of again reorganizing a fire company. The engine in its present state is perfectly useless; it therefore stands the property holders in hand to see that it is put in order, so that it may be ready for any emergency. We hope to see a large attendance on the occasion.

On Friday evening last, as the down train was on its way to Toronto, and near the LeRoy Station, a cow was run over, causing the mail and baggage cars to be thrown off the track. Mr. McGILLIVRAY, the Post Master, we regret to say, was very much injured by jumping from the train. Another individual, whose name we did not learn, had his ankle dislocated, by endeavoring to save himself in the same way. We are glad to learn, however, that both are doing well, and that Mr. McGILLIVRAY will soon be able to resume his duties in the Post Office on the cars.

Changes in the Government.

Dame rumor from Quebec says that new changes are contemplated in the Government. Just as we anticipated, a coalition cannot succeed long in managing our public affairs. The Hon. and Gallant Knight of Queenston notoriety, is about organizing a Provincial Army; of which, our exchanges say, he is to be chief. Now for an increase in taxation, to sustain a military corps in Canada; so much for sustaining the coalition. Sir Allan's berth will, no doubt, yield him the handsome little revenue of about £1000 a year. Not a bad move to save Dundurn Castle; and a first-rate way to secure indemnification for the great sacrifices made to obtain office.

The Reform Party.

The present Legislature of Canada is divided into several parties; and these parties are known by as many different designations. This being the case, the query naturally arises—which may be looked upon as real Reformers, and having the professed principles of the Party at heart? Can the present Coalition, possessing as it does so large an element of Toryism, be considered as the exponent of the old Reform Party? Can it be supposed for an instant, that the Hon. and gallant Knight, now at the head of the Executive, would thus violate every principle of honor, and give the lie to a line of policy he has uniformly pursued, during a long political life? Not much.

Then, again, there is the Hon. J. A. Macdonald, a friend to Church and State—a friend to the universal dominion of one particular branch of the church militant—a friend to the old land-marks of Tory fossilism; can he be looked upon as the Representative of Reform principles—and favorable to civil and religious equality? Far from it. From the day that Responsible Government was deduced to Canadians, down to the present time, he has been taking quite an active part in politics, while every action stamps indelibly the conviction upon us, that his politics are hostile to every vital principle of Reform. His votes and proceedings in Parliament show his determined opposition to enquiries being made into the delinquencies of his predecessors; thereby rendering Responsible Government a nullity. He is opposed to the ballot—opposed to the election of County Officers—opposed to an extended Franchise—opposed to allowing the people the choice of their own County Towns, in short, opposed to the School of Progression, and favorable to Railway, Church, and Banking Monopolies. He, therefore, cannot be expected to have any sympathy with Reformers.

We next come to the Hon. Robert Spence—a man who secured his seat in the Legisla-

ture by professing liberal principles, but whose votes stamp him as a traitor and a hypocrite. With all his liberality, he voted against every attempt made to reduce the Tariff on the principal articles that Farmers and Mechanics have to buy; although it was acknowledged that it might safely be done. He voted against striking out the commutation clause in the Reserve Bill, and was also opposed to having the names of the stipendiaries mentioned, or the amount of commutation stated. He also voted to saddle upon Upper Canada a very large but indefinite amount, to buy farms for the people of Lower Canada—a job far more shameful than the notorious Rebellion Losses Bill; for which, these same people, that are now benefited, took such umbrage as to vent their spite by burning Parliament Buildings—pelting Her Majesty's Representative with rotten eggs, &c. Mr. Spence now occupies a very unenviable position before the country—to all appearance, having sold his soul, body and breeches, to the Tories. He, therefore, cannot be looked upon as the exponent of the principles of Reformers.

Hon. Wm. Croyle is the next one that forms a connecting link in the famous coalition. He, too, along with McNab and Macdonald, may be considered as one of the old School—a remnant of Compactism, and a ring-leader among the Tories. Up to the time of the formation of the present Coalition, Mr. Croyle was always opposed to meddling with the Reserve Question; and advocated Church and State connection. But the love of office, brought him and his compatriots to cast aside principles they had for years uniformly advocated, in order to again obtain the leaves and fishes. His policy as Inspector General, in reference to the Tariff is very unjust. The duties levied on Teas, Sugars, &c., of different prices and qualities; only enhance the price on the poorer description of articles; hence the poor laborer or mechanic have to pay quite a large proportion more for an inferior article, than the man of means. He, therefore, cannot be looked upon as a friend to the people. He is opposed, also, to the system of voting by ballot, and many other of those necessary reforms, needed for the correction of numerous flagrant abuses. From the above we hold that the existing coalition, is Conservative for all essential purposes; and diametrically opposed to the general principles of the Reform Party.

The next Party—as we have now finished the coalition for Upper Canada—is the professed Reformers of the Province, who, because they were not allowed to pillage wholesale with impunity, delivered over their followers to the support of men they had ever opposed. The leaders of this Party are Hon. F. Hincks, Hon. J. Ross, and Mr. J. Willson. Through the artful intriguing of these men all the soft-shells from Upper Canada were led to lend a willing obedience to their will and mandate. Let the pill be never so bitter—or the fragrance never so gross, if their master winked, they bobbed, and a pop went the wheel. That Hincks has speculated with the people's money, is not attempted to be denied, even by his most intimate friends; and that he has speculated in Stocks and lands that can materially be affected by his legislation is equally notorious—and this, too, while a member of the Executive. Can such an individual be a friend to Responsible Government? Are such transactions in accordance with his professions years ago, when he denounced the actions of the Compact Government as infamous, for doing up matters similarly? Far from it. His most intimate friends that gave great credit to his professions, have now stigmatized as being unworthy the confidence of the Party to which he pretends to be allied. And if no other evidence could be adduced, his exertions to sustain the present coalition should be sufficient to subject him to the execrations of Reformers. Then there is Ross and Willson and all the rest of the "thick and thin" supporters; who either through fear of another political contest, or the sarcasm of one greater than they, have politically sold themselves to the enemies of Progression. They supported the Coalition in fastening upon Canada a State Church, they supported the coalition in making the Upper Province pay for the settlement of the Seigneurial Tenure Question of Lower Canada; a measure far more heinous than the Baldwin-Lafontaine Rebellion Losses Bill. They supported Cayley in making the poor laborer and mechanic pay as much duty on an inferior article or description of goods, as the man of wealth does on a superior; they voted down the Election of Sheriffs by the people, as well as other County officers. Can this Party be looked upon as the true Reformers? Are these men willing to allow the people the powers of self-government? Not by a long way.

We now come to notice the Party that may be considered the Reformers in the House—or, in other words, the Opposition. This party, although occupying the minority, have ever been ready to do battle on the side of the people. In making mention of their independence, and in order to designate them, one or two Lower Canada journals have styled them as the Macdonald, Brown, Mackenzie, Hartman Party; and of this Party we will now speak.

In the first place we find them voting, at the commencement of the late Parliament, against the corruptions of a former Government, when they endeavored to force upon the House a man as Speaker, who was at the time in the employ of a very strong and powerful Corporation—The Grand Railway Company,

the appointment of whom would have been a guarantee against any investigation into their delinquencies. We next find them arrayed in opposition on the Brodeur case, when this gentleman had returned himself as the member elect for the County of Regent; and the late Ministry, from this circumstance resigned office. A Coalition was then formed, backed by the principal leaders of that government; but like true Reformers the Opposition would have neither part nor lot in the matter. They labored for the reduction of the Tariff; they wanted the halloo introduced at elections; they voted for the election of County Officers; either directly or through the County Councils; They desired to prevent the Expenditure of public money, without the express order of Parliament; they wanted the Estimates lessened, and thought members received plenty of pay without the additional 10s per diem. They also desired the Commutation Clause in the Reserve Bill struck out, and thought the stipendiaries ought to be mentioned in the bill; they opposed the principle of allowing the present members of the Legislative Council—should the Upper House be made elective—remaining in that capacity during life; and are favorable to Representation based on population. These are the leading principles of the Opposition: friends to civil and religious equality on the one hand, and opposed to sectarian Schools and church domination on the other. As a party, we consider them the true Reformers, inasmuch as they keep in view the old landmarks of tried principles of Reform, and labor diligently to remove the fruitful cause of so much just litigation and complaint, in the various departments of government officials. The grand object in view is the correction of abuses, and the amelioration of the condition of their fellow subjects. All honor is due them for their perseverance, in endeavoring to place a check upon the Executive in reference to the expenditure of public money. Thousands of pounds were expended during the past year without the authority of Parliament; but with the support of the friends to the Coalition and the "thick and thin" friends of the late Premier, it was impossible to remedy the evil, and this scandalous jobbing was sanctioned by a majority of those sworn to act honestly for the welfare of the country.

Township of Whitechurch Council.

The members elect to compose this Municipality for 1855, met at the Court House, Newmarket, on Monday last, the 15th inst. After the oath of office had been administered by Eli Gorham, Esq., the Town Clerk took the Chair and called upon the Council to elect their Reeve; when it was—

Moved by Mr. J. R. Brown, seconded by Mr. Geo. Playter, that Joseph Hartman, Esq., be Reeve of this Township for the current year.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Hartman, after taking the oath of office, thanked the Council for their renewed confidence, in again electing him to preside at their meetings. He could not promise to discharge the duties any better than he had formerly; and trusted the business of the Township would be transacted as harmoniously as had been done in former years. For five years past there had scarcely been a jar in the council; and he hoped the same friendly feeling would characterize their deliberations this year.—Mr. Hartman then called upon the Council to elect their Deputy Reeve; when it was—

Moved by Mr. Geo. Playter, seconded by Mr. S. Pearson, that J. R. Brown, Esq., be Deputy Reeve the current year.—Carried unanimously.

Several Petitions were handed in from different parts of the Township, applying for alterations in Road divisions, which were deferred until next meeting of the Council. Also an application from Mr. Geo. Snider and 13 others, desiring to be struck off from School Section No. 3, in order to be formed in a separate Section.—Deferred.

Moved by Mr. Geo. Playter, seconded by Mr. March, that Arnold Haight be Township Assessor.—Carried.

Messrs. John Davison and J. C. Moulton were appointed Township Auditors; after which the Inspectors of Houses of Public Entertainment handed in their sureties, and the Council adjourned, to meet at Stouffville, on the 6th of February next, at ten o'clock, a. m.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Bridge Building.

A Bridge across the St. Lawrence to obstruct the navigation, and for building which, if it does not tumble in sooner, Mr. Stephenson is to get six millions of dollars per contract, and may get eight millions, (the price New York State paid for the New York and Erie Canal, when first finished at a four feet depth) is to be quartered upon the Canadian public, Upper Canada, paying of course, the lion's share of the cost.

In Assembly, Nov. 22, Mr. Brown moved, That the Grand Trunk Railway Bill be amended so that the Provincial guarantee shall be extended to Victoria Bridge, and \$400,000 paid over towards it forthwith.

Yeas: Messieurs Brown, Chisholm, DeWitt Flint, Fraser, Hartman, Lumden, Macdonald, Gleggery, McDonald, of Cornwall, Mackenzie, Schlachter, Wilson, Wright (and no other Upper Canada member) &c. 21.

Nays: Bell, Burton, Cartier, Cayley, Chabot, Chauveau, Church, Dr. COOK of Oxford, Crawford, Crayler, Delong, Dionne, Drummond, Ferres, of the Montreal Gazette, Foley, Jackson, Langton, Lyon, MACBETH, Attorney General, Macdonald, MAC, A. MATHIESON, MATTHEW, MORISON, of Niagara, MUNRO, NILES, PATRICK, ROBINSON, ROBLIN, Sol. Gen. Smith, Sydney SMITH, Postmaster SPENCE, James SMITH [Port Hope], and a host of French gentlemen, in all 55.

Mr. Merritt, afterward, moved to oblige the Road Company, to have a draw-bridge on the Victoria Bridge, as it is to be built low in

order that the shipping hereafter to pass up and down, to and from the Great Lakes, may be stopped there. Messrs. Hincks, Smith, Cayley, McNab, Spence & Co. ordered their French legions, with Cook of Oxford and the other Hinckies, to vote it down, and it was voted down accordingly.—Message.

CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.—We understand that Colonel Tache, a very honest man, leaves the important post of Receiver General for some substantial office in the grand militia system about to be created.—Sir Allan Macnab, too, is expected to make way for a successor while he (Sir A.) is to retire to "militia life" upon £1,000 as adjutant-general. Mr. Hincks is named for some office; but whether it is that of treasurer or clerk, time and Sir Edmund Head best can tell. The warlike aspect of Europe indicates Quebec as the permanent seat of power.—Elmley Villa was leased—but Spencer Wood bought and endowed. Well informed men assure us that the executive never dreamt of returning to Toronto. We are plunging deeper into an ocean of boundless debt; and even the frugal French Canadians, who were once so cautious in their expenditures, totally lose sight of all prudence and caution, seemingly careless where the money goes or how it is squandered. The nine millions of the province's bonds, sent to Europe for the Trunk, are said to be partly pawned to the London agents of Canada, for money to go on with it, and it is presumed that about five millions of the proceeds are handed over to Petöf-Brasséy & Co., who got Mr. Killaly to take a trip up somewhere, and then follows another heavy addition to provincial debt.—Mr. Hincks manages the financial part of the Trunk, it is said, and if so we fear it is very unskilfully and badly managed, as the result may show when too late for a remedy. The Globe says that the government will remove to Toronto, which I'll believe when I see it on the wing.—Mackenzie's Message.

OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETEXTS.—Mary McNally—a good looking young woman, (having with her a child two years of age) was brought before the police magistrate on Saturday, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences;—viz, from Thos. Switzer, clerk in Hughes & Bros., where she bought a pair of blankets, pretending to have been sent to purchase them by Mrs. Cozens of St. George's Square; from Mr. Charlesworth she got a beautiful plaid dress and other goods amounting in value to £3. This she pretended was for the Hon. James Gordon, on Duke Street. A great many other articles of dry goods and a variety of groceries had been got by the woman in a similar way. The parties from whom she first obtained them, not wishing to prefer any charges, she was arrested in a Mrs. McDonald's on King Street, where she rented rooms. She is committed to take her trial at the Assizes on the 28th.—Leader.

A deplorable event occurred at the corner of Richmond and Victoria Street in this City on the morning of Saturday last. A man named Gibson, who keeps a tavern on the south-east corner of the street had a misunderstanding with a neighbor of his named Lennox, in reference to a sister of Gibson's.—Lennox refused to marry her, which greatly exasperated Gibson, and on the morning in question, the men met, and Gibson being armed with a double barrel pistol, fired at Lennox, who, at the instant the shot went off, happened to stumble, although not touched by the ball. Seeing him fall, Gibson concluded he had shot him and he then returned to his own house, and there shot himself. The ball entered at the throat, and is supposed, to be lodged in the back of the head. From the nature of the wound, we regret to say that there are little hopes entertained of his recovery.—Colonist.

The New York Commercial Advertiser

has the following:—
LORD ELGIN'S DEPARTURE.—His Excellency, the late Governor-General of Canada, arrived in this city on Monday evening, and left in the steamer for Europe at noon to-day. Last evening he and his suite attended the opera for a short time, "the observed of all observers." Our Columns have shown the good feelings and personal attachment manifested on the eve of his departure from Canada, both in private circles and in legislature of the Provinces. Scarcely less universally cordial has been his reception in this city during his brief stay, for he is here known as the successful negotiator of a treaty of the most liberal character, the success of which he had warmly at heart. Though another gentleman succeeds him in the political relations he has so pleasantly maintained with the United States, yet the name of Lord Elgin will long be cherished in the memories of the American people, whose best wishes will follow him to whatever station his country may promote him.

ARTISTIC WORKMANSHIP IN POMPEII.

There are scales and steel yards, which can only have been meant to weigh provisions, but the chains and bars of which are delicately wrought. The weight even is found made to represent a warrior, with a helmet beautifully chased; and so genuine and true, so really intended for every day use are these commercial implements, the name of them has stamped upon its verification, made at the Capitol, declaring it to be just. The lamps also, and the candelabra by which they were supported, are most elegant, not made upon a pattern, a fashion of the season, but exhibiting true artistic beauty. This feeling is carried so far, that even surgical instruments found in those ruins, which could only have been meant for practical purposes, display equal attention to ornament and delicacy of finish. There is no end of other vessels, which must have served for domestic purposes, such as braziers for instance, of which handles, rims and other parts, are finished beyond what the finest bronzes now in Paris usually equal. What are we to conclude? You cannot suppose that these were made from the design of Flaxmann, the Stothards, and the Baileys, of those days. Who has ever heard of any great artist in Pompeii or Herculaneum?—Cardinal Wiseman.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Halifax Star states that the emigration from Nova Scotia has ceased; that the commercial condition of the Province is satisfactory; that wages are likely to be lower in 1856 than in 1855, but that, notwithstanding the prevalence of famine prices for all the necessities of life, the laboring classes are well off.

The Railway Commissioners are authorized to expend £230,000 during the present year.

How THE MONEY GOES.—In the recent discussion on the "Estimates," in the Assembly, more properly, on "the Expenditures," the following fact was elicited, that to erect landing piers below Quebec £300,000 had been voted some years ago, and subsequently £26,000 more had been asked, and granted by Parliament, to complete them; yet in the Estimates for the year is an additional sum of upwards of £109,000, said to have been appropriated to that work without the knowledge of Parliament! Parties guilty of such an act should be impeached.

Our "Responsible Government" is sheer mockery, if such monstrous misappropriations of the Revenue can take place with impunity. The total sum claimed from Parliament, "to cover advances made on Order in Council, and towards the Construction of Works, &c.," without the consent of Parliament, is £509,702 9s. 6d. There can be no doubt that a large portion of this finds its way into the private coffers of our public men, through indirect channels. The mode of expending the Revenue and keeping the Accounts, seems prearranged, to facilitate the commission of enormous frauds on the Public Chest.—Examiner.

REPORTED DECISION OF THE EAST BRANT ELECTION COMMISSION.—We have been informed on what we consider reliable authority, to inquire into the respective claims of Mr. McKerlie and Mr. Christie to a seat in Parliament, as the representative of East Brant, are satisfied that the majority of the latter gentleman, after throwing out the illegal votes on both sides, will be in the neighborhood of thirty. Sufficient has transpired, we understand, to make Mr. Christie quite sure of his seat when the house meets again. If this should turn out correct as we have reason to believe it will, the mighty Atlas who takes the credit of sustaining the present Ministry on his shoulders, will be disgusted and annoyed.—Hamilton Banner.

RIO IN KINGSTON.—By a telegraphic despatch from Kingston, we learn that a disturbance took place, about the Municipal Elections, in front of the City Buildings. Stones were thrown pretty freely, and a few shots were fired, when the military were called out, which had the desired effect, and peace was again restored. We hear of no one being seriously injured.—Leader.

THE LOST PRINCE.—The following is a statement of warm clothing lost on board the "Prince," according to a return in an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st 15th inst.—Woolen socks, 35,700; woolen frocks, 53,000; flannel drawers, 10,000; watch coats, 2500; blankets, 16,100; rugs 37,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Baltic.

New York, Jan. 11th, 1856.
The Baltic left Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, 20th and reached New York at 3 o'clock, this morning.

The Africa arrived at noon on the 24th. The Sarah Sands had put into Cork with her sails damaged, and would proceed on her voyage after repairing, without returning to Liverpool.

The Arabia sailed from Marseilles on 21st of Dec., with 1640 French troops, for the Crimea. There is no news of importance from the Crimea.

A high diplomatic conference was to be held at the residence of the British Minister in Vienna, on the 28th of Dec. The Ambassadors of England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, (Prince Gortschakoff) were to take part in the discussion. The conference was to be of a positive character. A Vienna despatch of the 26th says Gortschakoff presented a note which he had received from St. Petersburg, to Count Ruel. It is believed to be unsatisfactory, but is not final.

In regard to the Prussia mission to London, on which high expectations had been formed, it was surmised that M. Usedom was merely the bearer of an autograph letter to the Queen, and that his instructions were merely to watch on the spot, the course of events. Nothing certain however, was known.

Affairs before Sebastopol were unchanged up to December. The Russians claim to be doing considerable damage to the approaches of the Allies. Nevertheless, the French 3rd parallel was maintained with cannon.

The reinforcements of the Allies down to the 18th Dec. reached 18,000 men. An official despatch in the Paris Monitor, from Balaklava, says the situation of the Allies is excellent. Liprardi, however, with 40,000 men, was manoeuvring in the vicinity of Balaklava.

Monschikoff was sick, and Gen. Osten Sacken was in command. In the meantime 5000 Turks had landed at Eupatoria. The Destination of Omar Pacha's army was kept profoundly secret. It was thought they would invest the north side of Sebastopol.

The Railway expedition from England was already on the way in several steamers and two sailing ships with all the materials for constructing a Railway from Balaklava to Sebastopol. The wretched state of the country had put almost a stop to operations.

The communication between Perekop and Simpheropol was completely interrupted and a week expired since a courier had arrived at Odessa from Sebastopol. At last accounts the weather had improved, with heavy fogs, and both armies were renewing their activity.

Admiral Hamelin, writing on the 12th, says for the last four days the place has kept up a tolerably brisk fire. The enemy has made vigorous sorties against our lines and those of the English. A skirmish occurred near Inkermann on the 15th. On the 17th December Omar Pacha left Shumla for Constantinople. His proposed future movements are not known. A letter says the defences of the fortress are now to be conducted on a new plan. The earthy material will be removed from the bastions of the walls and carried back to the ships. Twenty-two ships have been equipped and are now ready for sea. It is probable the garrison had minded the places which they pretend to have left.

We have further particulars as to a naval sortie at Sebastopol. Two Russian steamers towing 6 gun boats went out of the harbor, December 6th and after firing at a French steamer and bomb ketch were compelled to retire. The passage left between the sunken ships is only wide enough for one vessel to pass at a time. The Allied fleet was moored outside the double bay Cheronea.

POLLARD.—Orders have been received at Warsaw to complete the additional works of the Citadel within the first two weeks of January. Marshall Paskewitch had ordered the immediate enrollment of three parks of flying artillery.

The recruits of the new levy are to create a second grand army of reserve to be concentrated in and around Moscow, 20,000 men were occupied in fortifying Kiev.

BATRO.—France and England have notified the Swedish Government that all intercourse between Finland and the Russian Harbours on the White Sea is to be stopped.

A Russian ukase has been published, ordering that whoever after a battle shall commit acts of cruelty on the wounded shall suffer the penalty of death.

Osten Sacken is removed from the command of the 3rd to the 4th corps, vice Danenburg, disgraced.

The Chief Engineer Officer who conducts the defence of Sebastopol, is General Dietrich, a Frenchman.

General Schabelsky is appointed Governor of Odessa.

Eight English Steamers were taking loadings off Hekahoff.—Hence it is surmised the Allies will make an attack on Kinburn, preparatory to an attack on Perekop.

A levy of 10 men in every 1000 is ordered in the Eastern part of the Empire, to be completed by March 15th.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20th.

It is confidently expected that the Russian fleet has been added, to storm Sebastopol as soon as the Turkish reinforcements come up, and that their presence is due the recent precision of fire from Sebastopol, as well as the new-found boldness of the fleet.

Another despatch from Vienna states that at the Conference held on the 23rd, in that capital, notes were exchanged between the representative of three allied Powers, defining the sense in which their Cabinets understood the four points proposed as the conditions of peace.

Prince Gortschakoff, it is understood, demands the instructions of his Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament is not in session. The Royal Assent has been given to the Foreign Establishment Bill, but the measure continues as unpopular as ever. It is said the articles of the German Confederation expressly forbid German subjects from entering the military service of foreign States.

Colonel Cobden, in a letter to the London Times, that he has offered to supply his pistols to the Czar of Russia.

FRANCE.—The Land army is stated at 580,000 soldiers, and 113,000 horses, and 62,000 mules. Napoleon asks for an additional levy of 140,000 men, and states that the revenue of the country remains unchanged. The speech is highly praised, but it has caused a slight depression of the funds on both sides of the channel.

On the 27th the Ministry of Finance was authorized to a loan of 300,000,000 francs.

SPAIN.—A letter from Madrid states that Mr. Solle was present at the discussion which took place in the Chambers, on the sale of Cuba.—No report of the discussion is given.

ITALY.—The foreign troops have been withdrawn from Tuscany.

A quarrel has sprung up between the King of Naples and the Jesuits, on a question of the superiority of the Pope over the Kings of the earth.

LIVERPOOL.—Being Christmas week, markets all quiet.

Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, 10. 30. P. M. Jan. 17.

The Canada from Liverpool, January 6th arrived here this P. M. The news, though interesting, possesses no feature of special importance.

The news from the seat of War is unimportant, except that the allies had on the 23rd of December, 300 guns in position and ready to open fire on Sebastopol, and after a bombardment of 48 hours, it was expected the place would be stormed.

Negotiations at Vienna, had been postponed 14 days further, to give the Russian Minister, Gortschakoff, an opportunity to communicate with his Government—although peace was thought to be altogether improbable, it was not thought impossible.

The Commercial advices per Canada, are essentially the same as previously received per Baltic. Breadstuffs were unchanged, but markets were generally very quiet, and quotations were almost nominal—quotations by the Baltic are repeated by the Canada.

Provisions were firm but not active, at previous prices.

Lard was dull and prices tend downward.

The London Money Market was unchanged. Consols have still further declined and closed Friday at 90½ for money. American stocks firm.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

January 17th, 1856.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping; sales 4,000 bbls at \$8 62 a 8 57 for staple; \$8 81 a 9 37 for western. Canadian dull and prices nominally the same.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; sales 1100 bush, red southern at \$2 05.

Corn lower; sales 30,000 bush, mixed southern white and yellow at \$1 02 a 1 03; western mixed nominal at \$1 03.

OATS firm at 55 a 62c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Jan. 16th, 1855.

The market is not very well attended just now, and prices remain about the same as last quoted.—Flour was sold to-day at 55 1/2 a 57 1/2 and Miller's best brands at 48 1/2. Wheat advanced and was selling to-day at 85 a 86 1/2; Peas 45 a 46; Oats 2 1/2 a 2 3/4; Pork 25 a 27 1/2; Tub Butter 63 a 64; Apples 65 a 66; Potatoes 25 a 26 1/2.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

Newmarket, Jan. 12, 1855.

Buyers were paying 7s 2d a 7s 10d for Wheat yesterday; but farmers appear to expect a still further advance. We understand both Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Bogart, at their respective mills, received, during the past week, several hundred bushels at the above price. Flour per barrel 38s 9d a 40s being scarce while that is the highest figure in Toronto. This is wrong; if flour is worth but 40s per bbl in Toronto, it certainly should be sold here for the price of the empty barrel and the freight less.—The money of Newmarket is worth just as much as that paid in the city. Oats are now bringing 2s 1/2 a 2s 10d; Potatoes 18s 9d a 2s; Beef per 100lbs 22s 6d a 25s; Pork 50s a 55s per bbl; 7s 6d, for green and 10s for dry wood.

Birth.

In Newmarket, on the 11th inst., the lady of Mr. James Forsyth, of the Railroad Hotel, of a daughter.

Married.

On Thursday, the 11th inst., at the residence of the Bride's father, Mr. Andrew Dixon, Esq., by the Rev. Mr. Brown, Mr. Horatio A. Davison, to Miss Mary Ann Dixon.

At Aurora, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Caswell, Mr. Joseph P. Rogers, to Miss Editha Bern, daughter of Clayton Webb, Yonge Street.

S. Palmer, Tailor.

LATELY arrived from England, collects the latest fashions of the public. All orders executed in the first style of fashion. Gentlemen's own selection cut and made into garments.

Residence, at Mr. Kermott's, Mill Street, January 18, 1855.

